1. DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 09/01/11 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1- 5, 8-13, 15-18 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartmaier (Hartmaier et al.; US Patent No.: 5,978,672 A) in view of Schwab et al. (US 6,381,323 B1; hereinafter Schwab), further in view of US 6625275 B1 (Tatsuya Miyauchi, hereinafter Miyauchi), and further in view of US 6073029 (Smith et al., hereinafter Smith).

Regarding claims 1 and 26, Hartmaier teaches of a telecommunication device, network, method and enterprise comprising (columns 1, 3 and 5; lines 5-7, 10-14 and 17-22; where the third set of lines teaches of a device): a telephony interface (column 8,

lines 65-67) for receiving a telephone voice call via a first communication path and identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call (column 12, lines 37-40; where the telephone receiving the call represents and identifying a dialed telephone number associated with the call; column 12, lines 37-40; e.g., “call screening”), the telephony interface using the dialed telephone number to retrieve at least one wireless telephone number and at least one user preference from a storage medium (column 12, lines 20-25; where it is inherent in the art to retrieve the information that has been stored previously). Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface communicates with a private branch exchange, and where at least one of the at least one destination telephone numbers is associated with the private branch exchange (column 11, lines 60-63).

Hartmaier does not specifically teach where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths, and the telephony interface connecting the voice call to a user by connecting the first communication to one of the second or third communication path to either one of the second and third communication path is authenticated by the user.

In related art concerning a call programming apparatus and method, Schwab teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers associated with respective wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications substantially simultaneously via respective second and third communication paths (column 4, lines 43-46, 57-61), and the telephony interface

connecting the voice call to a user by connecting the first communication to either one of the second and third communication path when one of the second or third communication path is authenticated by receipt of an acknowledgement signal including a dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tone (columns 4 and 5, lines 63-67 and 1-2, respectively; where the call is authenticated by a "PIN acceptance feature"; column 4, lines 28-31; e.g., where touch tone telephone allows entering the PIN by using the DTMF), and where extensions of the enterprise communication network are solely associated with wireless devices capable of inbound and outbound communications (column 4, lines 56-61; where telephones provide in/out communications).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's method for routing and connecting users to different units corresponding to different networks with Schwab's routing the call to two wireless destination telephone numbers substantially simultaneously in order to ensure that the called party can be reached, as taught by Schwab. Also, authenticating the call to ensure no other person would not "intercept" the call.

Hartmaier and Schwab do not specifically teach where the communication path is authenticated by sending a request for one or more particular dual tone multi-frequency (DTMF) tones and receiving an acknowledgement signal including the one or more particular DTMF tones.

Although Hartmaier implicitly teaches where the telephony interface communicates with an enterprise private branch exchange (PBX) and comprises a database of PBX extension numbers and of Direct Inward Dial (DID) telephone numbers

associated with each PBX extension numbers, wherein said dialed telephone number is associated with one of the PBX extension numbers, and wherein at least one of said at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is associated with one of the PBX extension numbers and the other of said at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is not.

Miyauchi, in related art concerning a private branch exchange system, teaches where the telephony interface communicates with an enterprise private branch exchange (PBX) (columns 1 and 2, lines 57-67 and 1-18, respectively; where means one, two and three of the PBXs comprise the interface) and comprises a database of PBX extension numbers and of Direct Inward Dial (DID) telephone numbers associated with each PBX extension numbers (column 2, lines 1-18; where the interface must know the extension numbers of the respective PBX's and the DIDs, so that it can transfer the call).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Miyauchi's teachings regarding the interface having the numbers associated with the PBX with Hartmaier's and Schwab's combined device/method in order to deliver the calls while leveling the load of the PBXs.

Hartmaier, Schwab and Miyauchi do not teach where the other of the at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is not associated with one of the PBX extension numbers.

Smith teaches the other of the at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is not associated with one of the PBX extension numbers. (column 5, lines 28-

35; column 6, lines 6-9; where the other number can be any number, not necessarily a PBX extension number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate Smith's teachings regarding the interface having the other number not associated with the PBX extension number with Hartmaier's, Schwab's and Miyauchi's combined device/method in order to deliver and answer calls regardless of the environment where the devices are found.

Regarding claim 2, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where a first wireless destination telephone number corresponds to the retrieved wireless telephone number and a second wireless destination telephone number corresponds to a retrieved second wireless telephone number (column 12, lines 37-40).

Regarding claim 3, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 2. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third destination number corresponding to a voice mailbox telephone number (column 15, lines 65-67).

Hartmaier does not teach where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after a predetermined time as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference.

Schwab further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after a predetermined time as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column

5, lines 15-17 and 44-48; where telephones are programmed to ring a certain number of times, after the number of rings elapses, the call is forwarded to the default location; e.g., “mailbox”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier’s, Schwab’s, Miyauchi’s and Smith’s combined telephony interface route to a third destination number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number and further with Schwab’s further teachings about a predetermined time in order to activate the messaging service after a certain elapsed time, as known in the art and taught by Schwab.

Regarding claim 4, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 3.

Hartmaier does not teach where the predetermined time corresponds to a number of telephone rings defined by the at least one retrieved user preference.

Schwab further teaches where the predetermined time corresponds to a number of telephone rings defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 5, lines 15-17 and 44-48; where telephones are programmed to ring a certain number of times, after the number of rings elapses, the call is forwarded to the default location; e.g., “mailbox”).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier’s, Schwab’s, Miyauchi’s and Smith’s telephony interface with Schwab’s further teachings regarding a predefined number of

telephone rings as one of a number of modes that the user can select, as it is well known in the art.

Regarding claim 5, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes a first and second calls to a first wireless destination telephone number corresponding to the retrieved wireless telephone number and to a second wireless destination telephone number corresponding to a retrieved second wireless telephone number and as defined by the at least one retrieved user preference (column 16, table 2; e.g., the table indicates in the upper 4 levels where the office phone is the prime number, the routing first preference is given to the office number followed. Similarly the bottom part provides the preference to the mobile phone according to the user preference).

Regarding claim 8, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a single destination telephone number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number (column 16, table 2; e.g., “office voice mail” is a single destination).

Regarding claim 9, Hartmaier, Schwab and Miyauchi teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Hartmaier does not teach where the telephony interface prompts a caller of the telephone call with a menu of call destination options and the telephony interface places the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers in accordance with an option selected by the caller.

Schwab further teaches where the telephony interface prompts a caller of the telephone call with a menu of call destination options and the telephony interface places the call to at least two wireless destination telephone numbers in accordance with an option selected by the caller (columns 4 and 6, line 22-26 and 16-18; respectively) .

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's, Miyauchi's and Smith's combined telecommunications network with Schwab's further teachings about selecting the destinations in order to allow the user to modify/define his/her preferences.

Regarding claim 11, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 10. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one destination telephone number associated with the private branch exchange is associated with a cellular telephone (column 11, lines 60-63).

Regarding claim 12, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 11. Hartmaier further teaches where the cellular telephone can operate independently from the device (column 3, lines 42-55; where the inherent programmable flexibility of cellular phones allows for independent as well as joint operability with other systems).

Regarding claim 13, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 11. Hartmaier further teaches where another of the at least two wireless destination telephone numbers is associated with a pager (column 12, lines 38-41).

Regarding claim 15, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface receives the call from a public switched telephone network, and where at least one of the at least one wireless destination telephone number is associated with a private branch exchange (columns 1, 2 and 10; lines 16-21, 14-16 and 39-42 respectively; e.g., PSTN and column 9, lines 5-7; where the PBX is the destination number).

Regarding claim 16, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 15. Hartmaier further teaches where the at least one wireless destination telephone number associated with the private branch exchange is associated with a cellular telephone (column 12, lines 36-42).

Regarding claim 17, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface is connected to a local area network and the at least one user preference is input via the local area network (column 1, lines 5-7).

Regarding claim 18, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 1. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface is connected to the Internet and the at least one user preference is input via the Internet (column 9, lines 38-44).

4. Claims 6-7 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hartmaier in view of Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith, and further in view of Chow (Chow et al., US Patent No.: 006,711,401 B1).

Regarding claim 6, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith teach all the limitations of claim 5.

Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi and Smith do not specifically teach where the at least one retrieved user preference defines a first ring count for the call to the first wireless destination telephone number and a second different ring count for the call to the second wireless destination telephone number.

Chow teaches where the at least one retrieved user preference defines a first ring count for the call to the first wireless destination telephone number and a second different ring count for the call to the second wireless destination telephone number (column 75, lines 5-14; e.g., ring type 1, ring type 2 and ring type; where the ringer can be programmed according to the user's preference).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's, Miyauchi's and Smith's combined telephony interface with Chow's different ring counts in order to be able to identify the type of call being received, as taught by Chow.

Regarding claim 7, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi, Smith and Chow teach all the limitations of claim 6. Hartmaier further teaches where the telephony interface routes the call to a third wireless destination telephone number corresponding to the voice mailbox telephone number after the telephony interface rings the first wireless destination number more than the first ring count (column 16, table 2; e.g., Idle and inactive in column 3 routed to office voice mail).

Regarding claim 14, Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi, Smith and Chow teach all the limitations of claim 1.

Hartmaier, Schwab, Miyauchi, Smith do not specifically teach where one of at least two wireless destination telephone number is associated with a personal digital assistant.

Chow teaches where another of the at least one wireless destination telephone number is associated with a personal digital assistant (column 80, lines 62-67).

It would have been obvious to a one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine Hartmaier's, Schwab's, Miyauchi, Smith and Chow's combined telephony interface with Chow's additional teachings of a personal digital assistant as an option of a number of wireless devices.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the Examiner should be directed to Angelica Perez whose telephone number is 571-272-7885. The examiner can normally be reached on 7:00 a.m. - 3:30 p.m., Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nay Maung can be reached on (571) 272-7882. The fax phone numbers for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are 571-273-8300 for regular communications and for After Final communications.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either the PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through the Private PAIR only. For more information about the pair system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). Information regarding Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system can be found at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the TC 2600's customer service number is 703-306-0377.

/Perez M. Angelica/ Examiner, Art Unit 2618	/NAY A MAUNG/ Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2618

10/17/11